

Andrei MAJIDIAN
Serial No. 10/590,519
January 26, 2009

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

In response to the formality-based objection to claim 11 and the rejection of claims 11-12 under 35 U.S.C. §101, these claims have been cancelled in favor of new claim 23 which has been drafted to a computer-readable storage medium, etc. Accordingly, this claim is believed to be within the USPTO's current interpretation of "statutory subject matter" and obviates the outstanding objection/rejection on this ground.

The rejection of original claims 1, 3-4, 6 and 9-12 under 35 U.S.C. §102 as allegedly anticipated by Moh – and the rejection of claims 2, 5 and 7-8 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being made "obvious" based on Moh in view of Chau '327 – are both respectfully traversed.

As will be noted above, all original claims 1-12 have now been cancelled in favor of new claims 13-23 which are hoped to more clearly describe patentable aspects of the applicant's invention.

In brief, applicant is not merely claiming the derivation of a DTD (or other similar validator file such as an XML schema) from a set of example XML files *per se* – since this is basically described by the prior art. Instead, the applicant's claims are directed towards a means of facilitating the transfer of information between different entities.

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It is, of course, known to transmit information between devices using XML messages. This is normally done in a manner which involves each specific type of message having its own associated validator file which needs to be sent with the message or otherwise communicated to the receiving party if the receiving party is to be enabled to validate the received message.

However, having the receiving party generate its own DTD represents a completely novel way of arranging for information to be transmitted between devices using XML technology with several advantages (for example, removing the need to associate different validator documents with all of the different types of data items to be transferred between the parties).

Additionally, generating a validator file of this type also has a benefit in terms of being very useful for generating a virtual view of all of the different types of data which might go together to make a complex product, etc.

The cited prior art, including Moh relied upon by the Examiner, mostly give fairly academic reasons for why one might want to do this. In Moh's case, there is very little explanation of why one might want to generate a DTD from a series of XML files, except for wanting to better understand the structure of the documents.

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There is no teaching in any of the cited prior art documents which suggests, as part of a method of communicating information between devices in a distributed environment, receiving example XML files from parties wishing to send information to the respective device, and using these to generate a validator file, and then using the generated validator file to subsequently validate received XML files from those parties.

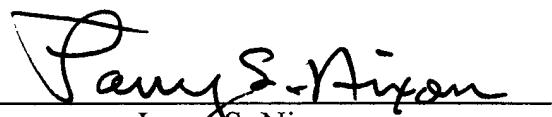
New dependent claims 14-23 add yet further patentable distinctions over the cited prior art.

Accordingly, this entire application is now believed to be in allowable condition, and a formal notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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